

Snow and warmer tonight.
Friday rain or snow.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

NUMBER 4613

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1907.

PRICE ONE CENT.

RAYNER FLAYS THE PRESIDENT AS A USURPER



SENATOR ISIDOR RAYNER.

Famous Maryland Lawyer Calls Attention to Fact That Roosevelt Is Taking Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive Power Into Himself.

Attacks Executive for Interfering With Courts, Legislation and Even the Case of a Murderer Under Sentence of Death.

"Executive Usurpation" was the text that Senator Rayner of Maryland took for a biting lecture to Roosevelt in the Senate today. While he was particular to explain that he has a fond feeling for the President, the Senator did not hesitate to attack him in pile-driver fashion.

The Marylander viciously attacked the centralization policy outlined recently by Secretary Root and carried out, he claims, by the Roosevelt Administration. The point of his remarks is contained in the sentence: "The Governmental control which they (the people) deem just and necessary they will have. It may be that such control would better be exercised in particular instances by the governments of the States, but the people will have the control they need, either from the States or from the National Government, and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure, sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised in the National Government."

USURPING OF POWER.

This, taken from Secretary Root's speech, the Senator declared "a most dangerous and insidious attack upon the institutions of the country," made more so because it is constantly illustrated by the President's policy.

The Senator cited many decisions

SWETTENHAM'S COURSE CORRECT, HINT BRITISH

London Editors Inclined
to Lay Blame on American Newspapers.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A decided change in sentiment toward the United States as a consequence of the Kingston incident, is being manifested by a part of the London press.

The Morning Post asserts the incident is not regarded by the English people as a consequence of the Kingston incident, but as a consequence of the action of the American newspapers. When the full story is known it hints that justification for Swettenham's action may be found.

"We cannot forget that in the past the American government has too often failed to act up to the spirit of friendly declarations in dealing with this country," is one of the comments.

The Chronicle also shows a disposition to excuse the action of Swettenham, and the newspaper utterances an indication of a change of opinion generally.

HARRIES AND MADDERN CLASH IN GAS FIGHT

Heated Controversy Before House District Committee.

Illinois Member Takes
Exceptions to Letter
From the General.

Denies Insincerity in
Fight to Secure Rights
for Citizens.

In tones tremulous with the strength of his feeling and with outstretched hand emphasizing his words, Representative Madden of Illinois before the full membership of the House District Committee and a large number of District citizens, today spoke to Gen. George H. Harries the indignation he felt because of a letter the general had written regarding Mr. Madden's fight to secure better street car service for Washington.

It was a scene made strong by the reputation of each man as a fighter for what he believes is right and rendered forcible by the suddenness with which it sprang from a calm, business-like hearing before the committee on the Madden bill for cheaper gas and more rigid governmental control of the street railway corporations in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Madden had completed his argument in favor of the bill, and at the suggestion of Chairman Babcock, of the committee, had begun his remarks for stricter regulation of street car corporations.

"On the Connecticut avenue line," he said, "the service is vile. No other word than 'vile' can describe it. People are killed in those cars like hogs. And I am told that when a complaint is made to General Harries he laughs at the complainants."

General Harries protests. "On the Connecticut avenue line," he said, "the service is vile. No other word than 'vile' can describe it. People are killed in those cars like hogs. And I am told that when a complaint is made to General Harries he laughs at the complainants."

"Now, if I may be allowed to laugh at Mr. Madden," he said. "But he could not finish the sentence. Mr. Madden, with his right hand pointed in denunciatory fashion toward the general, said with some heat: 'Before you begin your speech, let me say one word more.'"

Then, turning to the committee, he added hotly: "I want to say to you that General Harries has promised to assume that I am not sincere in my fight for better facilities for the people of Washington. I want to say to you that I am sincere, and I want to say to you that I am sincere in my fight for better facilities for the people of Washington."

General Harries was again on his feet, but Mr. Madden motioned him down with a wave of his hand.

"I want to say to you that neither you nor any other man living can use me, as you suggested in your letter. I want to say to you that I am sincere in my fight for better facilities for the people of Washington."

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Mrs. May's Husband on Stand Is Shown Letters Wife Wrote The Principals in the Tragedy and the Trial.



OLE J. MAY.



LUCIEN CONEN.

COPLEY FREE FROM CAUSING WIFE'S DEATH

Coroner's Jury Returns
Verdict of Suicide After
Brief Deliberation.

Suicide was the finding of the coroner's jury empaneled to determine the cause of the death of Mrs. William Copley, of 1921 Rhode Island avenue, who shot herself and infant daughter through the brain Tuesday night at midnight, after a family quarrel.

The verdict completely exonerates the husband, who has been held at Ninth street station since the tragedy on suspicion. It is also in accordance with his repeated declaration that his wife killed herself and that he was guilty of no crime.

The inquest was held over the body of Mrs. Copley, no official mention being made of the death of the infant, and the verdict therefore, while releasing the husband, implies that Mrs. Copley killed the child and then herself, without going on record that she was guilty of any save her own death.

Immediately after the verdict was rendered at 1 o'clock, Copley was surrounded by friends and officers who expressed sympathy and belief in his innocence. Although four department detectives had been detailed upon the case, and were present, none were heard at the inquest, as it was a foregone conclusion that Copley would be exonerated.

The verdict of the jury is in the following language: "We the jury sworn to investigate the cause and manner of the death of Mrs. Amanda C. Copley, who came to her death on January 29, at 322 Rhode Island avenue, from a gunshot wound in the brain and hemorrhage, declare and believe that she came to her death from a self-inflicted wound of the brain."

The verdict is signed by E. E. Hamey, George W. Harvey, H. E. Beatty, William E. Brooks, William Johnson, and D. W. Thayer.

Immediately after he was liberated, Mr. Copley was taken to a representative of The Times that the body of his wife and baby would be sent to Walnut, Iowa, tomorrow for interment. The body will be turned over to T. A. Costello, at 15 H street, this afternoon, where it will be prepared for burial.

The father of Mrs. Copley, as well as Mr. Copley's father, are now on their way to Washington from Walnut, and will accompany the remains and Mr. Copley back home. Definite arrangements will not be announced until their arrival, expected at midnight tonight.

Coroner Nevitt exhibited to the jury the several pieces of cloth which were used in the experiments yesterday in determining how Mrs. Copley's sleeve was powder burned. The coroner explained that the flesh would go backward for some inches, as it must have done when Mrs. Copley bent her elbow and fired the shot through her temple.

The room was then cleared, and after ten minutes' deliberation the verdict was announced freeing the husband, several of the jury men coming forward and shaking his hand.

This is a public utility corporation, and the people should be allowed to have access to its transactions, expenses, etc.

Company Files Statement.
At this point Mr. Babcock said the gas company had filed a statement a few moments before showing the receipts and expenditures for the past year.

SEVERE ORDEAL AT THE HANDS OF PROSECUTOR

Missives Show Woman
Had Fondness for Man
She Is Accused of
Shooting.

Mercilessly cross-questioned for five hours by District Attorney Baker, Ole J. May, husband of Mrs. Jennie L. May, charged with assault with intent to kill on Lucien H. Conen, a member of the Marine Band, left the witness stand in Criminal Court No. 1 at noon today, looking haggard, worn, and badly used up. His wife, who had been moving restlessly, wondering what he would say next, and whether it would be favorable or unfavorable to her, breathed a deep sigh of relief when he was exonerated by May.

In the notes a fondness is professed for Conen and his society. The other missives tell of quarrels or "affair du coeur" which have been the result of jealousy on the part of the husband. The District Attorney has about twenty-five more missives, but he did not hand them to day for identification, because they were all of an identical character.

Other Witnesses Heard.
Two other witnesses were examined at the morning session, but their testimony was of no vital importance. It was a good day for Mrs. May, and she has begun to show the effects of the terrible mental strain under which she has been since the day of the shooting. It has developed that Mrs. May shot Conen after an altercation with her husband subsequent to which the latter left home in anger and threatened to sue her for divorce.

Crowd Court Room.
Yesterday all the seats were crowded and the standing room, even for five feet beyond the doors, was packed and jammed. Men and women stood up on benches and on top of the railings of the court room. Justice Stafford frequently stopped the proceedings to instruct the marshal to seat spectators.

Attorneys Fred M. Fulton and Gibbs L. Baker for the defense will call a score of more witnesses to testify as to Mrs. May's relations with Conen, and to show that they were of a purely platonic nature. Other witnesses are to take the stand to tell of Mrs. May's irrationality at different times.

It is not likely that the case will be concluded today for Mrs. May. The District Attorney has not yet introduced the seventy-five missives as evidence, but it is thought he will do so tomorrow.

Ole May Admits
Buying Revolver
Used in Tragedy

When Ole May, husband of the accused woman, was turned over to District Attorney Baker yesterday afternoon for cross-examination he went through a most grilling ordeal and looked much the worse for his experience when adjournment was taken, Mrs. May predicted.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

SETBACK IN TRIAL OF THAW

Two Jurors Excused,
Two Are Chosen
in Places.

Means a Delay of at
Least Twenty-four
Hours.

Quit Jury Box

David S. Walker, man about town; Louis Haas, candy salesman; George S. Campbell, superintendent; Harold S. Fair, printer.

Enter Jury Box

Oscar A. Pink, hay and grain salesman, the twelfth juror chosen, was assigned to seat No. 4, which had been vacated by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Walker. Wilbur F. Steele, manufacturer, thirteenth juror selected, takes the place of Mr. Haas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Two more jurors were dismissed from the Thaw jury this morning, but before they had had time to get to their homes two more had been chosen in their places, making fifteen men who have entered the jury box since the examination of witnesses began over a week ago. There are now eleven jurors.

When court opened this morning the courthouse was buzzing with rumors of new dismissals from the jury. As soon as Justice Fitzgerald took his place upon the bench, District Attorney Jerome stepped forward and requested that David S. Walker, juror No. 4, and Louis Haas, juror No. 2, be excused from the jury. Walker is a man about town and personally acquainted with the White and Thaw families. This is believed to have been the reason for his dismissal. Haas is a member of the Sullivan political organizations, and this is thought to have influenced Jerome in turning him aside.

Before the court adjourned for lunch, Oscar A. Pink, salesman for a box manufacturing house, had been sworn in to take seat No. 4, from which two men already had been excused. Wilbur F. Steele, manufacturer of gas appliances, was chosen as juror No. 2.

The fourth seat in the jury box has been dubbed the "hoodlum" seat by the jurors. Three jurors have sat in the fourth seat since the opening of the trial. Arthur S. Campbell, a contractor, was the first juror drawn to occupy the fourth; then came David S. Walker, the second to be selected to take the "hoodlum" seat.

Justice Fitzgerald, in order that there should be no delay in the trial in the event of counsel not being able to obtain the two necessary jurors to fill the box from the present panel, has ordered a new special panel of one hundred twelve men to report tomorrow morning.

Steele was the eleventh juror examined and his acceptance by both sides immediately followed. Both got up with puzzled looks on their faces. Both Walker and Haas are young men and unmarried. Fitzgerald came after a consultation twenty minutes long between Justice Fitzgerald, District Attorney Jerome, and his assistants, Mr. Garvan and Messrs. Harbridge and Gleason for Thaw.

Rumors asserted that the defendant's lawyers were fighting hard to retain the two jurymen, but it could not be positively established that the Thaw forces were anxious to keep them.

Case Delayed a Day.
And this was the fashion of the beginning of the day when it seemed fixed to a certainty that the tiresome jury-picking was at an end, and that the Thaw trial in the rapid play of its high sensationalism, would go on with Jerome laying out in words in just what manner the State of New York expects to lead Harry Thaw to the gallows.

Unquestionably the great trial is set back for twenty-four hours if not for longer.

However, there are 100 new talesmen in the courtroom today, and out of this likely-looking group, the crucible of the law may be able to bring out three men whose opinions and mental caliber will stand the extraordinary severe and searching test.

Thaw, like everybody else, and more, indeed, than anybody else, feels the delay. He is like a man on an operating table with his mind all made up to go through the ordeal and a dozen times the surgeons seem ready and the patient feels his nerves, and as many times the surgeons seem ready and the patient feels his nerves, and as many times the surgeons seem ready and the patient feels his nerves.

Agony of the Prisoner.
Think of yourself in a situation like that, and if your imagination is vivid, you may have a faint idea of the nervous strain and fear that has come to Thaw as each time the jury box pro-

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Steamers departing today for Europe, ports will have fresh northwest to east winds, with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 21
12 noon 21
3 p. m. 21

DOWN TOWN.

9 a. m. 21
12 noon 21
3 p. m. 21

SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today 5:18
Sun rises tomorrow 7:07

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 3 p. m.
Low tide today 9 a. m.

High tide tomorrow 3 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 9 a. m.

High tide Wednesday 3 p. m.
Low tide Wednesday 9 a. m.

High tide Thursday 3 p. m.
Low tide Thursday 9 a. m.

High tide Friday 3 p. m.
Low tide Friday 9 a. m.

High tide Saturday 3 p. m.
Low tide Saturday 9 a. m.

High tide Sunday 3 p. m.
Low tide Sunday 9 a. m.

High tide Monday 3 p. m.
Low tide Monday 9 a. m.

High tide Tuesday 3 p. m.
Low tide Tuesday 9 a. m.